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LETTER DATED 15 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 5 December 1994 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, Mr. Hamed Youssef Hamadi, addressed to you, accompanied by a list of social sciences textbooks used at all levels of education during the school year 1994/95.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and the letter from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, accompanied by the aforementioned book list, circulated as a Security Council document.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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ANNEX

Letter dated 5 December 1994 from the Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that the Government of the Republic of Iraq, pursuant to the provisions of decision No. 200 of the Revolution Command Council dated 10 November 1994, has taken a number of measures regarding the Iraqi school curriculum.

Kuwaiti officials are constantly claiming in the United Nations, the League of Arab States and UNESCO that there are references in the Iraqi school syllabus to Kuwait as belonging to Iraq. Such allegations are systematically synchronized with the Security Council's reviews of the sanctions regime. As everyone knows, those are all attempts to set the members of the Council against Iraq, to sow doubt and to distort the facts, with the aim of blocking efforts to lift the sanctions against Iraq. Among other allegations, it is claimed that the Iraqi Ministry of Education has published teaching materials referring to Kuwait as a province of Iraq. As for those allegations, the truth of the matter was outlined in the letter dated 18 November 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq (S/26855).

It is perhaps worth recalling that at a press conference on 22 November 1994, Mr. Ahmed Al-Robai, the Kuwaiti Minister of Education, stated that "the Iraqi school curricula for 1994 are encouraging and represent a development favourable to Kuwait ... and the current curricula now consider Kuwait to be a State, not an Iraqi province ...". He went on to add that he had "received copies of the Iraqi curricula used at various levels of education during the current year ... in the curriculum Kuwait has been added to the list of other Arab countries or oil-producing countries ...".

It is also worth noting that the publication of new editions of all textbooks at all levels would require financial resources that Iraq does not have, because of the continuation of the comprehensive embargo covering materials and other items required for education. Iraq has already requested the Security Council to authorize the release from frozen Iraqi funds of the resources required for those purposes, but there has been no response.

We take this opportunity to reaffirm to the Security Council that there is absolutely no mention of Kuwait as being a part of Iraq in the curricula used at any level in educational establishments in the Republic of Iraq. So as to back up this reaffirmation with supporting evidence, I am transmitting herewith a list of social sciences textbooks being used at all levels during the school year 1994/95.

I hope that when this letter and the attached information are brought to the attention of the members of the Council, they will provide adequate proof that the matter has been settled once and for all, and that there is no longer any reason to raise it or to allow anyone to raise it before the Council.

I should be grateful if you would consider this letter to be an official Security Council document.

(Signed) Hamed Youssef HAMADI
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Iraq

ATTACHMENT

List of textbooks

	Title	Level
1.	History of the Arab Islamic world	Primary, level V
2.	Geography of the Arab nation	Primary, level V
3.	Geography of Iraq	Primary, level VI
4.	Modern and contemporary history of the Arab nation	Primary, level VI
5.	Ancient history of the Arab nation	Intermediate, level I
6.	Principles of general geography	Intermediate, level I
7.	Geography of the Arab nation	Intermediate, level II
8.	History of the Arab Islamic world	Intermediate, level II
9.	Modern and contemporary history of the Arab nation	Intermediate, level III
10.	Geography of Iraq and some neighbouring countries	Intermediate, level III
11.	General geography	General, level IV
12.	History of Arab Islamic civilization	General, level IV
13.	Modern history	Humanities, level V
14.	Natural geography	Humanities, level V
15.	Modern and contemporary history of the Arab nation	Humanities, level VI
16.	Economic geography	Humanities, level VI

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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the members of the Security Council the attached communication which he has received from the Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

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Annex

Letter dated 19 December 1994 from the Acting Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General

Please find attached the report of the twenty-seventh IAEA inspection in Iraq under Security Council resolution 687 (1991). You may deem it appropriate to transmit the report to the members of the Security Council. The Director General remains, of course available as well as, the Chief Inspector, Mr. Garry Dillon, for any consultations you or the Council may wish to have.

(Signed) Boris SEMENOV
Acting Director General

Enclosure

REPORT ON THE TWENTY-SEVENTH IAEA ON-SITE INSPECTION IN IRAQ UNDER SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 687 (1991)

14 - 21 October, 1994

SUMMARY

Concurrently with inspection IAEA-26 the IAEA established a continuous presence in Iraq for the purpose of implementing its ongoing monitoring and verification plan (OMV). The purpose of IAEA-27 was to provide the additional staffing resources to facilitate the carrying out of the fall radiometric survey of Iraq's principal watercourses and to work with the IAEA personnel assigned to the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre (BMVC) in the conduct of inspections at Iraq's industrial and scientific establishments subject to routine monitoring under the OMV.

This report is confined to a brief summary of the conduct of the radiometric survey. Whilst the description of all other monitoring activities will be included in the six-monthly report to the Security Council, to be prepared in accordance with paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 715 (1991), it is relevant to report that since the conclusion of IAEA-26 more than 30 monitoring inspections have been carried out at industrial and scientific facilities in Iraq and that the majority of these inspections were carried out without prior notice to the Iraqi authorities or to the facility operator.

Nothing was observed in the course of these inspections that would indicate the existence of activities, equipment or materials proscribed under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

INTRODUCTION

1. Since August 1994 - i.e., concurrently with inspection IAEA-26 - the IAEA has established a continuous presence in Iraq in order to fully implement the ongoing monitoring and verification (OMV) of Iraq's compliance with paragraph 12 of UN Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and with paragraph 3 and 5 of UN Security Council resolution 707 (1991). To this end the IAEA assigns teams composed of a chief inspector and one or more experts to tours of duty at the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre (BMVC) established by the Special Commission in consultation with the IAEA. This evolution in the pattern of the IAEA's activities in Iraq results in a reduction in the frequency of inspections (27 to date) carried out by large teams. The IAEA will, of course, continue to make use of large inspection teams whenever special circumstances warrant this form of inspection.

   From now on, the description of IAEA's activities in Iraq will be covered in detail only in the semi-annual reports to the Security Council prepared in accordance with paragraph 8 of resolution 715 (1991).

2. The present report, which is the last of the series of periodic inspection reports, summarizes the results of the twenty-seventh on-site inspection carried out in Iraq by the IAEA under the United Nation Security Council resolution 687 (1991), with the assistance and cooperation of the Special Commission of the United Nations. The inspection took place from 14 October to 21 October 1994 and was lead by Garry Dillon of the IAEA as Chief Inspector. The purpose of IAEA-27 was to provide the additional staffing resources to facilitate the carrying out of the fall radiometric survey of Iraq's principal watercourses and to work with the IAEA personnel assigned to the Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre (BMVC) in the conduct of inspections at Iraq's industrial and scientific establishments subject to routine monitoring under the OMV.

3. The inspection team comprised eight inspectors, who, together with the two inspectors already assigned to the BMVC, included seven nationalities. Towards the end of IAEA-27 three additional personnel were assigned to BMVC duty to enable the previous assignees to depart with the team.

4. Since the conclusion of IAEA-26 more than 30 monitoring and verification inspections have been carried out at industrial and scientific facilities in Iraq. The majority of these inspections were carried out without prior notice to the Iraqi authorities or the facility operator and it is relevant to report that nothing was observed in the course of these inspections that would indicate the existence of activities, equipment or materials proscribed under the relevant Security Council resolutions.

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE HYDROLOGICAL SURVEY

5. Environmental monitoring is an important component of the ongoing monitoring and verification plan and the periodic survey of the watersheds of the Tigris and Euphrates watercourses and of other waterbodies in Iraq. This activity, which was initiated in November 1992 with a comprehensive base-line survey of more than 50 sampling locations, is directed towards the detection of emissions from undeclared nuclear activities such as the processing of nuclear material, reactor operation and spent fuel reprocessing.

6. In the course of this inspection samples of water, sediment and biota were collected at sixteen locations as shown in the attached Table 1 and Figure 1. The samples will be subject to radiochemical analysis and the results will be examined and compared against the data accumulated since the base-line survey.

7. The sampling program was extended into a sixth day as the result of minor logistical problems but all planned activities were satisfactorily accomplished within the overall schedule.

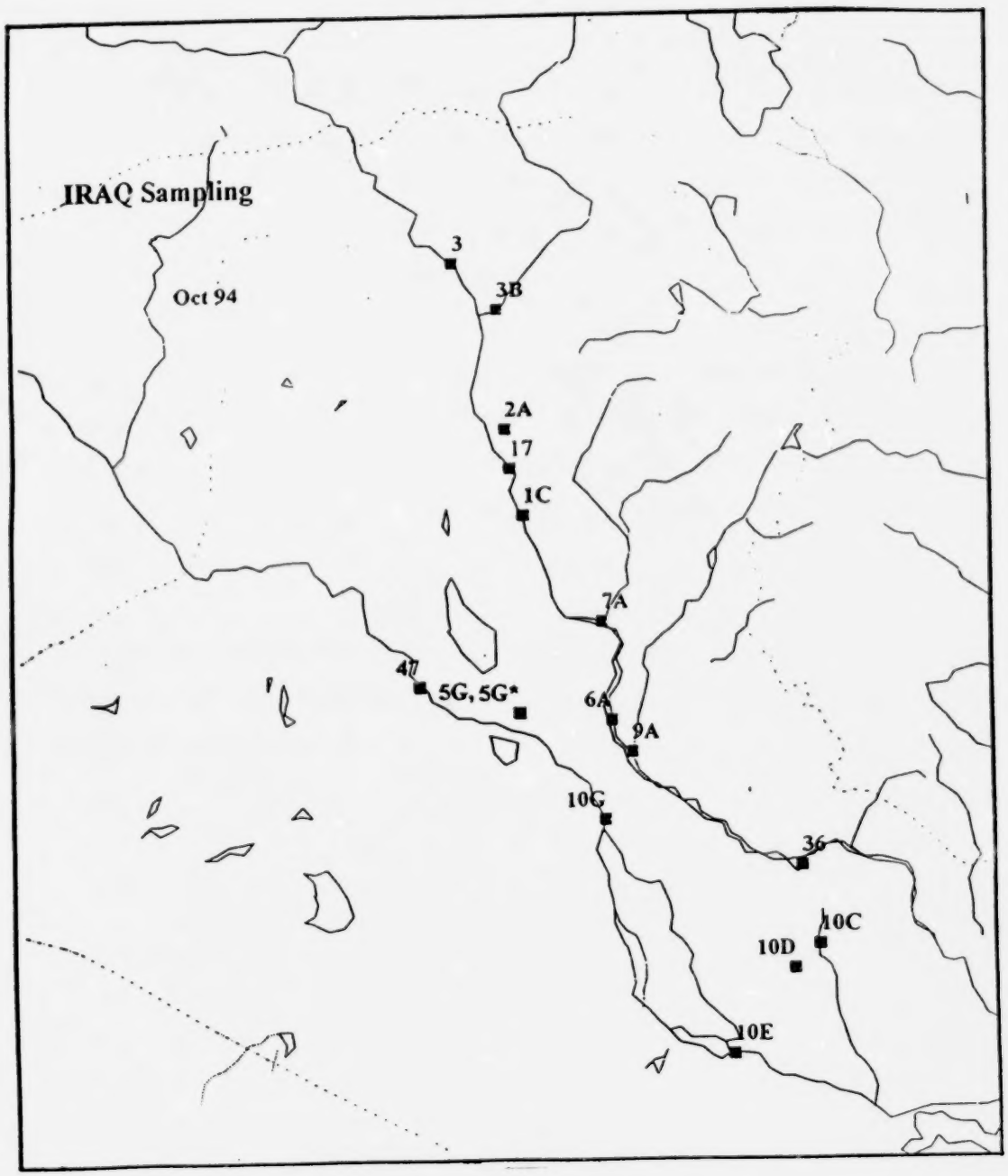
Table 1

Sample collection sites visited in IAEA-27

Name of location/sampling site		Region number	Sampling point number
Al Fatah	Tigris river	1	17
Tikrit	Tigris river	1	1C
Tigris	Little Zab	2	2A
Al Mosul city	Tigris	3	3
North of Kuwayr	Great Zab	3	3B
Thar Thar (Outlet)	Lake	5	5G
Bypass canal	Lake	5	5G*
Baghdad north	Baghdad north	6	6A
Conf. with Tigris	Uzaym river	7	7A
Al Hit	Euphrates	8	47
Diyala	Diyala river	9	9A
Shatt Nahr Al Gharraf	Ghaffar river	10	10C
South west Shatt Nahr	Third river	10	10D
As Samawah bridge	Lower Euphrates	10	10E
Al Musayib	Euphrates	10	10G
Al Kut	Tigris	10	36

Figure 1

Location of sampling sites



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LETTER DATED 22 DECEMBER 1994 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present to you the attached letter, dated 20 December 1994, from Mr. Mirko Pejanovic, member of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and President of the Serb Civic Council of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which encloses the "Declaration of the Assembly of Citizens of Serbian Nationality and Serb Ethnic Origin" (see annex).

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 20 December 1994 from the President of the Serb Civic Council of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the President of the Security Council

Since the beginning of the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, neither the aggression against its territorial integrity, nor the genocidal assault on its Moslem population, nor indeed the aim of ethnic partition, have ever enjoyed support among the majority of Bosnian citizens of Serb nationality. We wish to remind you in this regard that, out of their original number of 1.3 million, today less than 600,000 live on the territory under Karadzic's control - under a brutal military regime that brooks no dissent. As for the other 700,000, 400,000 have become refugees in other countries, 200,000 still live on the territory remaining under the control of the Government in Bosnia and Herzegovina, while an estimated 100,000 have lost their lives as a result of the war.

We assure you that this other half of the Serb community of Bosnia and Herzegovina favours peace and a political resolution of this conflict. It supports an integral and multinational Bosnia and Herzegovina as a State in which Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats would live on the basis of full equality. As you know, Serbs who live on the territory under the control of the legal Government participate in political parties of civic orientation, in common organs of the state administration and in the army. In March this year, an assembly was held of citizens of Serb nationality living on free territory. It adopted a declaration, a copy of which we enclose. It also established a Serb Civic Council, which was mandated to represent the will of those Serbs who desire peaceful coexistence for all our country's peoples within the integral borders of the internationally recognized State of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Serb Civic Council believes that the peace process cannot be successful, and in particular sufficient pressure cannot be put upon Karadzic's side to accept the Contact Group peace plan, unless the international community recognizes the interest and will of this other half of the Bosnia and Herzegovina Serb community, who have accepted the plan. The will of these Serbs is represented by the Serb Civic Council. We wish to mention here that our Council is in touch with Bosnian Serbs who have fled the country and with clandestine dissident groups in the area under Karadzic's control, as well as with democratic forces in the Republic of Serbia.

For this reason, in the interests of peace and the defence of human rights, we ask you to support our demand that the legitimate will of these Serbs be recognized within the mechanism of the peace process; and that, consequently, Karadzic be denied the usurped and fictitious right to represent all Serbs in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In other words, we demand formal recognition by the Contact Group countries of the existence of two separate and politically opposite Serb options: one represented by Karadzic and based on naked force; the other represented by the Serb Civic Council, which has chosen peace and inter-ethnic coexistence. Since

we are convinced that long-term peace and stability in the Balkans depends on the tolerance and cooperation of all who live there, and that the Contact Group countries wish to see a solution based on this postulate, we appeal to you to support solutions reflecting the actual reality among the Serbs of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thus enabling the Serb Civic Council to take its rightful place in the peace process.

With this in view, we kindly ask whether you would be prepared to receive a delegation of the Serb Civic Council and give us an opportunity to put to you our views and suggestions for the political solution to the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

We hope you will give our request urgent consideration.

(Signed) Mirko PEJANOVIC
President of the Serb Civic Council

Enclosure

Declaration of the Assembly of Citizens of Serbian Nationality and of Serb Ethnic Origin

Citizens of Serbian nationality and of Serb ethnic origin in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of various political convictions, both believers and atheists, condemn the aggression against Bosnia and Herzegovina, demand peace, without any delay, and negotiations as the civilized way of resolving conflicts and disputes.

The Assembly emphasizes that no political objective whatsoever can justify the suffering of innocent people, genocide and ethnic cleansing committed against all the citizens, against Bosnian Muslims in particular, and destruction of huge material and spiritual assets.

Therefore, we voice our protest again, in order to bring to trial all those who have inspired and perpetrated war crimes, based on the principle of individual responsibility and guilt and against every form of imposing collective responsibility.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an historical fact and its future lies in its independence and sovereignty within its internationally recognized borders. It is only the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina who have the inalienable right to arrange their country the way they want it.

We plead for a republic constituted on the principles of parliamentary democracy and political pluralism in which human rights and freedoms will be guaranteed equally to all its citizens.

The Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be arranged as a federal State, on the principle of regional and local self-governance, without ethnic connotations and dominations. Federal authority should be established on a parity basis, while regional and local ones should be established on the proportional participation of citizens of all ethnic groups. Mechanisms should be established on the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina in order to prevent every form of hegemony and domination by a majority based on ethnic or religious grounds.

We plead for a social and economic system founded on a market economy, equality of all forms of ownership, free enterprise and openness to new ideas, know-how and knowledge.

It is in such solutions that we see the fulfilment of the interests of Serbian people, on equal grounds, together with Bosnians and Croats as well as other ethnic groups.

The Assembly particularly underlines that the crucial prerequisite for peace and for the stable development of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina is the reciprocal recognition of all the States originating from the former

Yugoslavia, the restoration of mutual confidence and cooperation and, eventually, joining on the basis of full equality.

The Assembly insists on the complete recovery of human and civic rights. These are the presumptions of modern and democratic society within which the full appreciation and fostering of specific ethnic traits, heritage and culture, full national equality within and outside the government institutions and bodies, would be realized.

The Assembly calls upon all the citizens, particularly those of Serbian nationality and Serb ethnic origin, to commit themselves to the building of confidence among people based on the tradition and mutual understanding, respect and appreciation of national, political, cultural, religious and other specific traits.

Today, the citizens of Serbian nationality and Serb ethnic origin, those who have always declared themselves in favour of peaceful settlement of the existing problems, are looking for a fair peace, freedom and a democratic society.

They have endeavoured and will continue to do so, despite all temptations, to build the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, jointly and equally with its other citizens.

We deny anyone, particularly the Serbian democratic party, which is the principal culprit of the ethnic conflict and aggression, the claim to represent all the citizens of Serb ethnic origin. We deny the same to any political subject who could cause ethnic conflict and suffering of the citizens.

We underline the importance of the struggle against every nationalism within its own people. Because, besides causing damage and evil to its own people, it generates nationalism with other peoples. We also oppose all individuals who, through their secret and open actions, provoke ethnic hatred and conflict for the sake of their selfish interests, which they promote as national interests and even as the interests of the State itself. They provide ground for fascism and pose a lethal threat to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and its citizens.

The Assembly rejects every attempt to create a new demographic map of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and strongly condemns the methods of ethnic cleansing and forcible displacement of people. We demand from the international community and all the authorities to create the necessary conditions for the safe return of all citizens to their homes, and also to provide compensation for all their hardships.

Fully aware of the evil caused by the war, national fascism and ethnic divisions, we appeal upon all the political parties, civic associations, cultural institutions and religious communities to convene jointly a convention of confidence of the citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We want to live in peace and freedom and to share it with all the others.

Our lasting objective and task is to struggle for an integral, democratic Bosnia and Herzegovina, a community of free and equal citizens and peoples.

The Assembly considers that the will of the citizens of Serbian nationality and origin who live on the territory under the control of the legal authorities of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina should be represented by the Serb Civic Council before the international factors and in the peace process.